



# THE WORLD

## U.S. finds itself isolated at UNESCO

Paris. UNESCO continues to be subjected to Washington's furious attacks.

This is borne out by a speech made by the US delegate Mr. Gerard who addressed the 12th Session of UNESCO's Executive Board now meeting in Paris. The American delegate this time made another attempt to bring pressure to bear on the organization and to make UNESCO give up its fundamental principles. Again resorting to blackmail, Mr. Gerard declared that UNESCO's Secretariat had allegedly done very little to improve its work, and, therefore,

the present session would quite possibly be the last one in which the United States took part.

Washington's position was sharply criticized by a whole number of members of the Executive Board. The course of the present session shows that the United States has actually found itself in isolation, because even its Western allies have admitted that UNESCO is going along the road of constructive changes, and have spoken in favour of reforms which at present its leadership is carrying out.



And yet they say I cannot destroy the world!  
Drawing by Yuri Ikonov

## High praise of Soviet proposals

Aden. The Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party has had a plenary meeting here under the chairmanship of the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and Prime Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Ali Nasser Muhammed. The delegates who attended the meeting examined the questions involved in the activities of the Yemen Socialist Party in the political, social and economic spheres.

The plenary meeting expres-

## NO REPLY FROM ISRAEL

New York, Tel Aviv refuses to comply with the UN Security Council's resolution demanding that Israeli occupation authorities cease their illegal activities directed against the Mayor of the town of El Khalil and Hebron now held in prison. This is contained in a report by the UN Secretary-General J. Perez de Cuellar published in the Headquarters of the International

community. The report says the Security Council has requested the Secretary-General to report on the compliance with the resolution to the UN General Assembly. In view of this, J. Perez de Cuellar has sent a verbal note to Israel's permanent representative at the United Nations asking him to provide information about the implementation of the resolution. There is no reply yet.

## CIA KEEPS MURDERERS

Washington. The Senate Intelligence Committee, reports the newspaper "Boston Globe", has drawn a report which contains documentary materials which testify to the many years of cooperation between the American Central Intelligence Agency and a number of representatives of the army and punitive agencies in El Salvador involved in the operations of the "death squad". Among other activities, the Central Intelligence Agency in the 70s al-

located an annual 90-thousand-dollar pay to the head of the Salvadoran police, Nicolas Caranza, who, together with other accomplices, is guilty of the murder of thousands of people, and of carrying out genocide policies, unleashed under the pretext to struggle against the local patriots. The report also mentions other similar facts. However, under the pretext of guarding official secrets, they are concealed from the American public.

## In memory of Nasser

Cairo. Celebrations were held in Egypt in memory of the 14th death anniversary of the President of the republic, outstanding political and state figure of the Arab East, Gamal Abdel Nasser. During a ceremony a wreath was laid at his grave attended by high party and public officials. The wreath was laid by Egyptian President, H. Mubarak.

In his radio and TV address to the nation, Mubarak stressed

## VIEWPOINT

Edgar CHEPOROV

## MOSCOW CONFIRMS ITS LINE OF PEACE AND DETENTE AT THE CURRENT SESSION OF THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

"The Soviet delegation is authorised to state before this high forum that the USSR will follow the same policy it has pursued up to now. Namely—that policy aimed at peace, disarmament, limitation and subsequent elimination of nuclear armaments and at the solution of other acute problems of today," stressed Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in his UN address. The new Soviet initiatives unveiled at the session are a concrete and businesslike confirmation of the Soviet line of peace and disarmament.

The USSR sees as particularly urgent the problem of not allowing the race in nuclear and other arms to extend into outer space since, if not timely halted, it may become irreversible. The importance of this approach is clear—the USA is setting aside more and more billions of dollars in preparation for "star wars" and would not engage in talks relating to outer space. Bearing this in mind the



the socio-political systems in other countries.

The USSR has also pleaded before the UN General Assembly the item: "The Inadmissibility of the Policy of State Terrorism and Any Actions by States Aimed at Undermining the Socio-Political Systems in Other Sovereign States". It is suggested that the UN resolutely condemn recourse to the policy and practice of state terrorism as a method of dealing with other states and peoples. Any actions calculated to forcibly change or undermine the social systems of sovereign states and destabilise and tap their legitimate governments should be renounced.

The new Soviet initiatives rest on the solid foundations of the Soviet peace policy. The Soviet Union, Andrei Gromyko emphasised, remains loyal to the "sovereign pledge" it made immediately after fascism was toppled, to work tirelessly to prevent the prevalence of another world war.

The USSR has launched not less than a hundred constructive initiatives at the UN, it was the Soviet Union who advanced the most radical proposal on general and complete disarmament coupled with a general and most effective control. It has willingly and unilaterally undertaken a whole range of pledges—from the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons to practical reductions of its troops and armaments in Central Europe.

The world and the international situation would have been undoubtedly different now—more solid and secure—had our proposal found support with the USA and its allies. But, as is well known, it didn't. Does this mean that the world is doomed? Stressing that the international climate depends, to a great extent, on the state of Soviet-American relations, Andrei Gromyko emphasized: "Today, as ever before, our country stands for normal relations with the USA... Every American, every American family should know that the Soviet Union wants peace—and only peace—with the USA."

Moscow is firmly convinced that it is possible to eradicate the alarming development of the world situation, held and neutralise the arms race, reduce and ultimately remove the threat of war. Achieving this requires joint action by countries both nuclear and non-nuclear, big and small, irrespective of their social systems.

## ANDREI GROMYKO Still no change in U.S. foreign policy

(Continued from page 4)  
and peace, without a single acceptable solution of what change for the better it is to be either in Soviet-American relations or in the international situation.

The President spoke of a

more frequent meeting between representatives of both sides—at summit, ministerial, other levels. This is not combined with the more content of the talks and resolution of constructive issues only: cessation of the race; reduction in armaments with the ultimate aim of destroying them altogether; reduction of the dangerous tension—all this certainly helps to put the state of affairs both in the world as a whole and in the sphere of relations between two powers.

But this is not the case. Soviet Union will continue to judge the real intentions of the American side by its deeds. The future will be whether Washington will adjust its political course.

After meeting with US President Ronald Reagan Andrei Gromyko had met with US Secretary of State George H. Bush and further exchanged his views in connection with some regions of the world, including Europe, the Middle East, and the Far East.

It was agreed to hold

it in case of a demand with the consent of both sides—meetings of ministers to further discuss the aforementioned and other problems.

During the talk, questions of bilateral relations between Soviet Union and the United States were also dealt with.

He also learnt from his

recent talks in the Soviet Union that the Soviet people are ready for sincere dialogue with the USA but will never accept a return to the position of the USSR. The USA and the USSR have the most powerful weapons capable of destroying the world and leaving man no chance for survival.

We live in a very complex and dangerous period of history, in which I am sure that contacts between nations, like my own, are essential for understanding and for promoting our common goal—security on our planet. B. Graham emphasized, adding that he had a good impression of the USSR and the USA and that he had to talk to the destruction of weapons.

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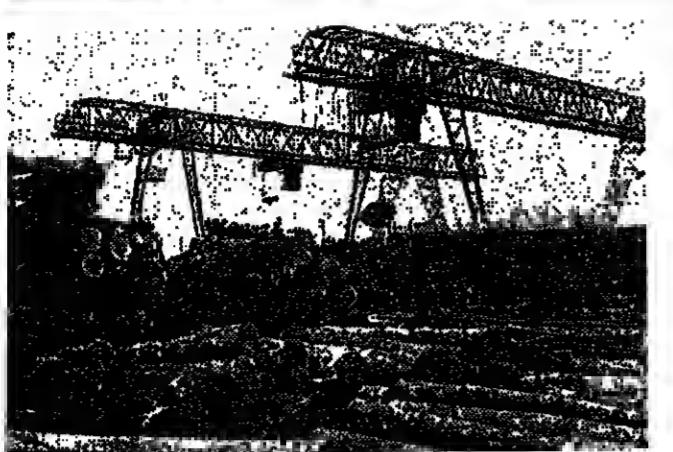
## Round the Soviet Union

THE SALMON SNAILS IN THE SEA OF OKHOTSK HAVE BEEN REPLENISHED WITH 14 MILLION FISHES. This is the number of the small fish let out in marine pastures by a new fish nursery (the first in the Magadan region) built in the estuary of the Ola River flowing through the taiga. As part of the large-scale Soviet programme "Sturgeon", which is being implemented in the Far East, construction has started on another nursery of the same type. It has a capacity of 30 million small fry of salmon a year.

STILL SMALLER IN SIZE HAVE BECOME VOYAGER'S ALARM CLOCKS MANUFACTURED BY THE CLOCK FACTORY IN THE BYELORUSSIAN CAPITAL, MINSK. Using the same mechanism as the one in the matchbox-size alarm clock which has gained popularity in this country, specialists have improved upon the electronic block which gives the signal, reducing it to nearly half the dimensions of the timepiece. The first batch of such alarm clocks is already on sale.

THE 6TH SYMPOSIUM OF SOVIET AND AMERICAN CARDIOLOGISTS IS TAKING PLACE IN BAKU, CAPITAL OF SOVIET AZERBAIJAN. It was organized in line with an intergovernmental agreement on medical science and health protection. The delegates have already exchanged information on the new results of clinical experiments in biochemistry and physiology of the heart muscle and are now familiarizing themselves with the works of Azerbaijani cardiologists at the republic's scientific offices.

## Timber—an important cargo for BAM



ry and the Amur Region will double and reach 15 million cubic metres a year. But already now timber is the main cargo for BAM.

The growth of logging to the BAM zone will help the development of other industries, like, for example, pulp-and-paper and furniture making. The Amur pulp-and-cardboard works and a woodworking plant are already functioning in the Khabarovsk Territory. It is planned also to build new pulp-and-paper industry enterprises.

The Far East figures prominently already today in our country in timber processing being responsible for over eight per cent of removal of logs and 7.5 per cent of pulp production.

In the future it will develop into one of the biggest Soviet centres for logging and for wood chemistry.

The Ural-2 railway station on BAM.

The USSR is the biggest lumber power in the world, it occupies one-third of the inhabitated land area of the Earth and has a quarter of the world's lumber reserves. The territory adjacent to the Baikal-Amur Mainline (BAM) — over 100 million hectares — is one of the country's richest in lumber areas.

The most valuable coniferous species grow there — Dahurian larch, cedar spruce, and Siberian fir. These are the species which produce high-quality construction lumber, cellulose, varnishes, paints, and roofing materials.

It is planned to set up 14 major logging enterprises in the central and eastern sections of BAM. More than half of them are already in operation. The first part of the Tungurak lumber-industry complex went into operation recently. Its designed capacity is over one million cu-



The team of lumberjacks from the Sredoe-Amur region integrated logging and lumbering enterprise built in the BAM zone.

## The Vakhsh is dammed

An important event is taking place in the deep gorge of Pamir-Alai where the power station is being built in the mountainous Vakhsh district. The waters of the river, now flowing along a new course — a unique tunnel under the stones of the river bed.

The tunnel was bored in the right bank at 959 metres long and 13 metres in diameter. The power-hydroelectric power station has been built in the Khorogsk Territory. It is planned also to build new pulp-and-paper industry enterprises.

This December the first of the Balsanzai station, part of the Vakhsh chain, will go into operation a week ahead of schedule.

## MOORAGES FOR CONTAINERS

The container terminal in Chavchavtsi has become the first on the Black Sea, its first phase now makes it possible to handle about 5,000 containers at a time.

The complex is fitted with efficient transportation equipment controlled by computer. This helps organize prompt delivery of containers, trucks and motor vehicles to and from the port.

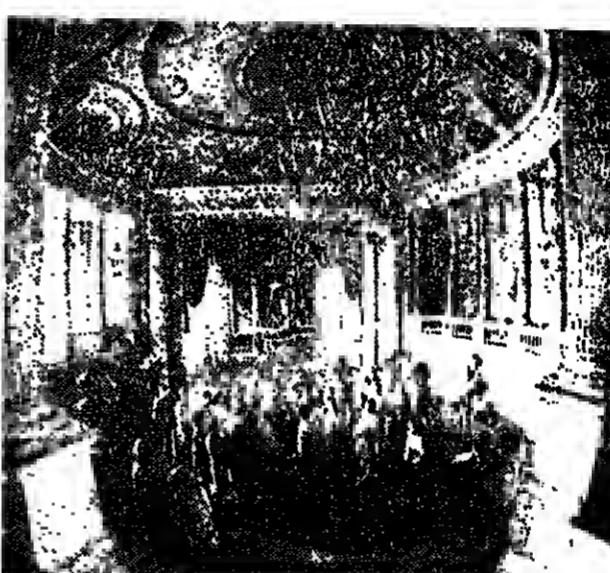
Special moorages for containers have also been set up at the Odessa and Novorossiysk ports. Till the end of the five-year plan period the volume of goods in containers at the two ports will increase by 10 tonnes a year.

Below: the auditorium and stage of the theatre where between 200 and 250 spectators used to be seated.

only to wealth and beauty, but also to the mastery of artistic precision.

The famous Palace which was mainly built and decorated by Russian court artists, architects and builders is an example of Russian Classicism which has come down to us and which represents, to the fullest sense of the word, art of the 17th-18th centuries.

The Ostaninino Theatre played an important role in the history of Russian culture. It was created by more than 200 men, singers, dancers and musicians.



## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

### NUCLEAR POWER ENGINEERING IN THE USSR

#### NUCLEAR POWER ENGINEERING

The USSR Power Engineering and Electrification Minister Pyotr Neporozhnyi writes in the newspaper SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA about the significance of nuclear power engineering for the Soviet national economy.

Last year, nearly 110 thousand million kWh of electricity was produced from nuclear fuel. This let the country save nearly 100 million tonnes of organic fuel. This year, the share of electricity from nuclear power will be even bigger. Throughout the year, consumers will be supplied with nearly 140 thousand million kWh of electricity from nuclear stations. This amounts to savings between 70 and 75 million tonnes of organic fuel.

Today, nuclear fuel is used not only to produce electricity. An atomic thermal power plant is operating in the town of Bilibino. Under construction are plants that will supply both electricity and heat in the cities of Odessa and Minsk and there are similar installations in Voronezh and Gorky. Such "boiler plants" using nuclear fuel are highly economical. Each of them can supply both heat and electricity to major cities with populations of 600 thousand.

More nuclear projects are built in the European part of the Soviet Union, writes the Minister. The reason is that this part of the country consumes up to eighty per cent of the electricity produced. However, most of the fuel used in the Soviet Union is oil and gas.

What is the way out? To get fuel in the Western part, another Trans-Siberian railway must be built. This would be expensive, and might take a long time. There is no need to do this, as the shortage of electricity can be covered by nuclear stations in central Soviet Union. Today, with thirty-five nuclear power units already operating, there projects have a total capacity of 21 million kilowatts.

#### SUBSTITUTE FOR BLOOD?

Professor of Medicine, Nikolai Turkevich, writes in the newspaper TRUD about problems involved in the creation of "synthetic" blood. The donor network is more developed in the Soviet Union than anywhere else in the world. But the limit of the blood supply of "live" blood is a month or a month and a half, and this exactly makes scientists look for substances which could be reliable substitutes for blood.

### WORKING PAST RETIREMENT AGE

Today, when we have witnessed a considerable increase in the median life span and in the number of people employed over much longer than the retirement age, many of those who reach the pensionable age continue with their jobs. This is a new phenomenon of how to use people who can retire on a pension. This is described in the daily newspaper PRAVDA.

In Azerbaijan, a republic in the Soviet Union, the Azerbaijan Social Security Minister M. Kurnazov

Several of them have already been found. Among them, the so-called perfluorine compound, which has fluorine on its base. Yet by a series of physical parameters it differs from blood and cannot fully replace it.

Recently Soviet scientists developed a compound which has a mixture of iron and oxygen. This is a white liquid (emulsion) which may be kept for a year in normal temperatures. It may be injected into the human body any minute and will not stop the heart from beating. If the patient lost 80 per cent of his blood, or even a hundred under clinical conditions, so far there have been tests on animals, and in roughly a year's time the medicine will be used clinically. One more replacement has been developed — a brownish powder. If these resultant mixtures will carry out the functions of the carrier of oxygen in the body no worse than conceived by nature itself, the paper emphasizes.

#### THE GEM OF SOVIET NORTH

This year the Institute of the Economics and Organization of Industrial Production of the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences held a special expedition in Yakutia to study the problems of the region on the spot and give recommendations. Its head was Academician Abel Aganbegyan, IZVESTIA carries an interview with him, in which he specifically tells of his views of the future of Yakutia.

Yakutia covers one-seventh of all Soviet territory. True, its population is only 600,000. This vast territory is poorly explored — no prospecting wells have yet been drilled on its greater part. But what we already know now amazes us. In the diversity and resources of natural riches this region admittedly has no equals. In fact, Yakutia has the entire Mendeleev Table. Yakutia is a real "gem" of the North.

Now a powerful open-cast coal pit has been built in the region and under construction is the country's biggest coal-processing factory of a new generation with the latest equipment. Recently built is the Neiungri power station. A powerful construction base has been given existence.

The issue is being considered now of the construction of a railway between Berdsk and Tomsk, which will be possibly continued to the republic's capital Yakutsk. This line will give access to the populated areas of new most valuable fields of coking coals, iron ore, and opencast raw materials, which the Siberian economy so much lacks. It will arrive in Aksai — the well-known gold-mining area, which also has pockets of mica, graphite, and such unique construction materials as vermiculite, diopside, and others.

Recently, an annual seminar of the "Scientific American" magazine was attended by over 150 publishers, editors, and representatives of regional publications in charge of advertising and commercial operations. The magazine was founded in 1845 in the USA, and its Russian edition has been in publication in the USSR since 1923 under the title "V Mire Nauki" in the World of Science.

Under an agreement with the American editorial board "V Mire Nauki" is also preparing books by Soviet scientists to be published soon by "Scientific American". Among them is an article by Academician A. Tsvetkov on continuous processes in metallurgy and ecology, and another by the USSR Geology Minister, Ye. Kozhukh on superdeep drilling.

Our magazine is actually an

clear synthesis, genetics, the origins of the Universe and solar system, geology, the origins of life, and the search for extraterrestrial life. The video recording will later be shown both on American and Soviet television. This is another indication that scientists of both countries may and should develop cooperation for the good of entire mankind, for the sake of peace and universal progress.

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clear synthesis, genetics, the origins of the Universe and solar system, geology, the origins of life, and the search for extraterrestrial life. The video recording will later be shown both on American and Soviet television. This is another indication that scientists of both countries may and should develop cooperation for the good of entire mankind, for the sake of peace and universal progress.

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Recently, an annual seminar of the "Scientific American" magazine was attended by over 150 publishers, editors, and representatives of regional publications in charge of advertising and commercial operations. The magazine was founded in 1845 in the USA, and its Russian edition has been in publication in the USSR since 1923 under the title "V Mire Nauki" in the World of Science.

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## ENTERTAINMENT

### PROFILES

# GALINA VOLCHEK

A short while ago, the Sovremennik Theatre which has one of the most popular companies to Moscow, gave its first-eight performances of "The Inspector-General" by Nikolai Gogol produced by young art director, Valery Poide. The chief art director at Sovremennik, Galina Volchek, played the part of town governor's wife, Anna Andreyeva. At present Galina Volchek is rehearsing a part in Edward Albee's play, "Who is Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" to this something coincidental, or to it an unexpected lure of Intel Not of all. To Galina Volchek, who graduated from the School-Studio at the Moscow Art Theatre and began her career as actress, this is only natural.

She created bright, unforgettable images to plays staged at Sovremennik. They are bread-crusts, "Nunkie" in "Alice in Wonderland" (by Viktor Rozov), the old pilgrim woman Gribkova in the tragedy, "Without a Crown", based on a novel by Vladimir Tvardovsky, Mother in "The Apartment" (by Alexander Volodin) and America in Edward Albee's "The Ballad of the Sad Cafe".

Her training as an actress is also left to Galina Volchek's work as an art director. She understands actors very well, knows their psychology, and has a keen appreciation of all the nuances of an actor's mind. She is aware of the hidden springs which, when pressed, open up surprises, unexpected possibilities in an actor's talent, of which he may not be aware himself.

The boundless improvisation is the actors' play was left in her very first work as an art director — the 1962 production of "Two for the Seesaw" by William Gibson, which the Sovremennik Company is still staging.

The strictness and refinement of the theatrical form and the desire to concentrate all her attention on the inner life of the hero, his character and his life, is the hallmark of Galina Volchek's artistry. This can also be seen from certain plays she has staged: Viktor Rozov's "The Common Story" (based on Iwan Goocharov's novel), a play which was her the State Prize; "The Train", a tragic novel by Mikhail Rostovtsev.

Galina Volchek's art is acclaimed not only in this country, but also abroad. She has staged a number of plays of the Russian classics and modern Soviet repertoire at theatres in Hungary, the German Democratic Republic and the United States. Volchek believes this to be very important not only in the theatrical plane.

The theatre brings people much closer together than any other art, since it is designed for a most immediate contact between people, she says. This contact exists between performers and spectators, and between those who produce the play.

Timed to coincide with the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory over fascism Germany in World War II, the Sovremennik Company, whose repertoire contains several remarkable plays dedicated to heroes of the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945, is now rehearsing the production of Georg Baklanov's novel, "Forever Nineties", for this year's theatrical season. The theatre also plans to stage Mikhail Rostovtsev's play, "The Two", which he specially wrote for the Sovremennik Company. Nelya KUROVA



## Visiting the president

For several weeks one of many halls at the Palazzo del Quirinale in Rome served as a studio for the Soviet artist Ilya Glazunov, while he painted a portrait of Italy's President Alessandro Pertini.

"Before starting work we are a bit nervous; I feel on edge just like an actor does before going on stage," said the artist. "It is very important for me to feel the tunes of the human soul, to understand his character and appreciate him psychologically. First of all, I should decide and see in my mind what the future portrait should be like, how to portray personality, whether it is a BAM builder or a Nicaraguan freedom fighter. I had the same feeling when I painted portraits of other famous political figures of our time: Indira Gandhi, Fidel Castro, Salvador Allende, Urho Kekkonen and others.

"Every time I have the opportunity of painting portraits of such bright personalities," the artist continues, "the particularly interesting and difficult task for me is to combine two aspects — conveying the intimacy of the inner world and the person's social role, his great responsibility for the country he leads."

"When I first met Alessandro Pertini, we had a long chat about art and literature; the president is very appreciative of our culture. During our talk I managed to form an image of the interesting and unusual person whose long life has been associated with the underground, guerrilla struggle and fascist torture-chamber. I was eager to start work."

The artist portrayed Alessandro Pertini standing, deep in thought, with a slight smile. His eyes are particularly striking — they are kind and tired eyes of a man who has suffered much. And still they look youthful and bright.

"As a Russian artist, who is true to the traditions of Russian painting, I sought to develop the ideas of the European portrait, to portray a contemporary man with Italy's atmosphere of eternal beauty," said Ilya Glazunov.

## To Mexico with 'Raymonda'

The Ballet Company of the Moscow Bolshoi Theatre has started a tour of Mexico. For the first time, foreign audiences are to see Glazunov's "Raymonda" staged by the theatre. This ballet has been included in the programme of performances in the vicinity to Mexico City, where it will end the tour by showing the programme of the end of October.

The Central Artists Club in Moscow has mounted two exhibitions at the same time. One of them features works by artists from the Kara-Kalpak Autonomous Republic and is made up of 700 works of art and sculpture, graphics, decorative and applied art.

The other — featuring some 800 pictures and sculptures by masters of all generations — presents a picture-story of Turkmenia.



Sh. Akhmetkhanov, "A Portrait of Turkmen Film Actor, Khandzho Ovezgeldi." • R. Yesengaliyev, "Kara-Kalpak Women".

## LITERARY PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

A meeting between a delegation of prominent British writers and their Soviet colleagues recently took place in Moscow.

One literature actively influences the development of society. Can books change anything in public morals, or can they only serve as a medium for knowing more about man and the world? What are the mutual links between literature and the mass media? These are only a few of the problems discussed at the meeting.

The topicality of such dilemmas is particularly obvious in conditions of the present-day aggravated international situation and the growing threat of nuclear disaster, when the con-

sciousness and social responsibility of a writer occupies particular importance. This is now recognized by all the delegates.

Whereas this was the first meeting between Soviet and British authors, meetings of kind with American writers have become a regular thing. Six such meetings, alternately in the United States and the Soviet Union, are already taken place.

Yuri Verchenko, Secretary of the Board of the USSR Union of Writers, says that there are nearly one hundred countries in the orbit of International Writers' Organization.

## Another Soviet poet at the Mallarmé Academy

Soviet poet Yevgeny Vinokurov has been elected member of the Mallarmé Academy.

The Academy, which was founded in 1937, has thirty members. Among its foreign

corresponding members are well-known poets of our time as Lawrence Durrell, Vico Alekandre, Yannis Ritsos and Andrei Voznesensky.

## MELODIES OF INDIA

A show-sale of records from India has opened in Baku, especially of Azerbaijani.

The choice is vast: every year

the Melodia firm gets from India 60,000 records. Some of them are known to the buyers featuring songs and tunes from



This picture was taken by our reporter Vladimir Balabasov at a concert of Nicaraguan artists at the Variety Theatre in Moscow. This folkloric dance ensemble is on its first tour of the Soviet Union. Its programme includes dances, music and songs of the Nicaraguan people. The group is led by Iroze Lopez.

The marble balustrade is covered with dark-red draperies, just like those on Veronese's easels.

"As a Russian artist, who is true to the traditions of Russian painting, I sought to develop the ideas of the European portrait, to portray a contemporary man with Italy's atmosphere of eternal beauty," said Ilya Glazunov.

## WHAT'S ON!

October 2-5

### THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). Guest performances by the Malibayev Operas and Ballet Theatre from Kiribishi: 2 — "Swan Lake", Adam's "Giselle", "Mephistopheles" (opera), 3 — "Macbeth" (ballet), 4 — a concert by prominent artists from Kiribishi, Bolshoi Theatre performance: 5 — Heretel "Val Precautions" (ballet). Slanskiyev and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.), 3 — Pugnif, Glere, Vaillant, "Esmeralda" (ballet), 4 — "Kharlamov, Doctor" (opera), 5 — "Yurevsky", "The Crimson Sails" (ballet).

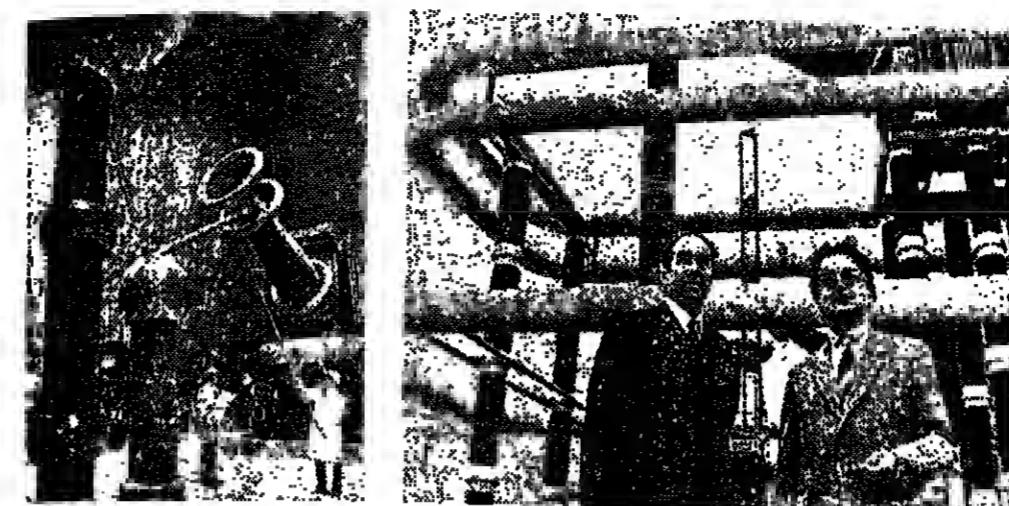
Opera and Ballet Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.), 3 — Cocteau, "Les Parents Terribles" (performed by the Soviet Army Theatre), 4 — Pultman, "An Old Comedy", 5 — Milyutin, "Chris in a Flower".

### FILMS

Accomplices (Gorky Film Studio, USSR). About the difficult tale of a young man former criminal.

## BUSINESS

## Tour goods for Soviet customers



Pictures show:

A GDR high-voltage transformer being used to test equipment for transmission lines under construction. Nikolai Tikhonov, head of research, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and winner of the USSR State Prize (left), and Dr Johann Spielberg (right), chief designer of the firm, of the firm.

## Days of Danish Technology in Moscow

Days of Danish Technology

will take place between October 2 and 5. Danish firms hope to hold such events in the USSR. The previous Days took place in 1982.

The programme of the Days includes a scientific-technical symposium and an exhibition of scientific equipment and instruments manufactured by the 31 firms, among them: Anhydro, Axol, Osa, Grundig, Hoyer, Xio Atomizer, Orlon, Storno and others.

Also to be exhibited are machines and equipment for medical and chemical industries, shipbuilding, the processing of industrial raw materials, as well as cleaning machines for post offices, refrigeration installations and air conditioners.

## Porcelain and cut glass for any taste

These are made by machines which are to be exhibited in the Armenian capital Yerevan between October 11 and 14, 1984, as part of the Second International Exhibition "Equipment for the Production of Porcelain, Faience and Cut Glass".

The previous exhibition was held in Kiev in 1981.

This year's display has attracted 100 firms and organizations from nine countries — Britain, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, France, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland and Sweden.

The Soviet FTO Glasskombinat and Kankemir from the GDR will show equipment for the production of bowls, dishes, and cutlery. The FTO Prague, West Germany, Czechoslovakia, will present a separator for cleaning the ceramic slip and glazing, the firm of Dorsi from West Germany — an automatic line for the production of plates and the Service Engineering and Willow Bouton, Britain — modern equipment for the production of porcelain ware.

Other items of the exhibition include stencil printers and semi-automatic machines for decorative work, painting and enamelling.

At present Soviet Azerbaijani experts are engaged in further cooperation in oilfield construction. Under the agreement the two countries are to produce a number of civilian aircraft, including those for use in agriculture, as well as make joint deliveries of materials and aviation technologies.

## Contacts and contracts

In Warsaw, a Soviet-Polish agreement has been signed on further cooperation in oilfield construction.

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## Philately

October 2-5

In Moscow, city and region, cloudy weather with clear spells and no rain. Morning and night temperatures in places. Temperatures will gradually rise to 5°-10°C at night and to 15°-18°C during the day. SW wind, 2-5 mps.

## WEATHER

October 2-5

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## TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks.

Buses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks.

Trams 5.30 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks.

14-hour service, twonly kopeks on the meter.

To begin, plus 70 kopeks per kilometer.

Ordering a cab 24-hour service. Telephone: 123-00-00.

Commission a cab 24 hours in the city.

2 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.

AN INFORMATION No. 77, 1984

## SOVIET RAIL IN 1984

North-South, East-West — travel by Soviet Rail is best!

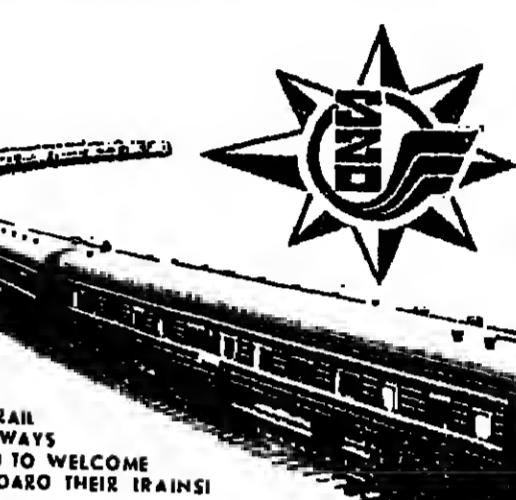
Soviet Rail's comfortable trains, with its through sleeping-car service, will take you to 26 countries in Europe and Asia. Our two (or one) berth first-class sleepers and second-class three- and four-birth sleepers are at your service.

Soviet Rail guarantees all its passengers a comfortable and relaxing journey, plus first-class services. Get to know the Soviet Union the right way by travelling with us.

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## TRAVEL THE CHEAP WAY BY TRAIN!

For further information on Soviet sleeping-car services, please contact your nearest travel agent or tourist office.



## SOVIET RAILWAYS

## SOVIET AZERBAIJAN AT THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTRE

The Centre for International Trade, Scientific and Technical Relations with Foreign Countries in Moscow is holding Days of Azerbaijan. Sixty-seven countries are receiving higher and special technical education in Azerbaijan colleges and universities. The Days of Azerbaijan will continue till October 10.

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## Anniversary stamps



The USSR Ministry of Communications has launched into circulation a special stamp dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the Socialist Revolution in Bulgaria. The nominal price is 5 kopeks.

Another stamp (right) has been issued in honour of the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian Revolution. The nominal price is 5 kopeks.